Through Draw

THE ELIZABETH BIVER.

sionists to Norfolk.

received here says that an excursion train

over the Atlantic Coast Line railway from

Kinston, N. C., bound for Norfolk, shot

in Norfolk county, about seven miles from

Portsmouth, Va., and about nine miles from

Norfolk. The train was bringing some 500

persons from Kinston and intermediate

tomorrow. The first report of the wreck is

that a draw over the western branch of the

Elizabeth river was open for a tug to pass

one coach went overboard into twenty-five

injured, but authentic details are yet miss-

Relief Train Off for Wreck.

Portsmouth for the scene.

of fall goods.

A relief train bearing physicians has left

The wrecked train was due to arrive at

Norfolk at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Follow-

ing this train was another excursion train

over the same road, bringing 300 excur-

Preceding the wrecked train there was

still another excursion train to arrive here

over the Atlantic Coast Line road, this being

composed of some 300 merchants and other

from Augusta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and

Jacksonville, Fia., bound to Baltimore, Phil-

adelphia and New York for the purchase

This train arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this

morning without accident and the Augusta,

Jacksonville and Charleston merchants

will all leave for the north tonight by

MAJ. GEN. RANDALL

by Gen. Weston.

Maj. Gen. George M. Randall, who recent-

ly returned from the Philippines, and who

is now in command of the northern military

division, with headquarters at St. Louis,

will retire for age October 8 next, and the

vacancy thus created in the list of major

generals of the army will be filled by the

promotion of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston,

commissary general of the army, one of the

Several months ago Gen. Weston was ten-

remain on active duty even without the ad-

APARTMENT HOUSE SOLD.

Building Site in the Residence Section

Moore & Hill, real estate brokers, have

sold for Franklin T. Sanner the Harvard

apartment house, recently built by him on

Harvard street between 13th and 14th

streets. The price paid was \$30,000, and the

purchaser intends to hold it as an invest-

For Mrs. Mary V. McCartney they have

sold the ground at the southeast corner of

New Hampshire avenue and N street, front-ing 50 feet on the former and 68 feet 9 inches on N street. It contains 5,628 square

International Waterway Commission.

The international waterway commission,

consisting of Col. O. H. Ernst, Corps of

Engineers; Mr. George Clinton of Buffalo

and Mr. G. W. Wisner of Detroit for the

United States, and of Messrs. Mabee, Coste

and King for Canada, will meet in Buffalo

on September 11. The 11th and 12th will

be devoted to public hearings and on the 13th the commission will go to Niagara

Falls to inspect the power works at that point. On the 15th and the 16th meetings

will be held in Toronto and Hamilton, re-

The Netherlands Delegate.

The isthmian canal commission today re

ceived a communication from the Nether-

lands charge d'affaires in this city stating

that Prof. Jacob Kraus, who was originally

serve on the board of consulting engineers

to meet in Washington on September

next, has been appointed minister of Water-staat, Handel Nyverheld, and has been re-placed on the board by Mr. Johan Wilhelm

Welcker, who since 1900 has had the super-vision of the improvement of the principal

Dutch rivers. He will leave for New York an August 18 by the steamer Rotterdam.

Announcement,

right to publish a series of ten

of the best Sherlock Holmes

stories ever written. The first

story in the series, "The Ad-

venture of the Speckled Band,"

will appear in next Sunday's is-

sue. The adventures of the

great detective of fiction which

The Star has arranged to print

have never before been pub-

lished in this city, and judging

from the great interest that

was manifested in the former

series of Sherlock Holmes sto-

ries printed in The Star, every

lover of good fiction will desire

to read these further adven-

tures of the marvelous charac-

ter created by Sir A. Conan

The Star has secured the

spectively.

feet. The price paid was \$15,000.

sionists from Rocky Mount, N. C.

Editor Rosewater's Remarks.

Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, was introduced. He said he was secretary of the committee on resolutions of the republican national monvention of 1900 and wished to contradict the statement made in the reciprocity convention that the republican party in its platform of 1900 and in 1904 had pledged itself to a revision of the tariff, and that it had violated its "The republican party's greatest pledge," he said, "was a continuance of prosperity, and we have got it. (Applause.) the question is, are we at the crossing roads, or are we not, on the upward trend to the highest degree of prosperity this country is capable of having?

But remember that there are methods of be pursued by you here today, or you are not going to accomplish very much. You cannot accomplish it by denouncing tariff as a graft. There is graft in church and there is graft in masonry and other fra-ternal organizations, but you would not denounce the church or masonry, because men have been found in their ranks who

are grafters. There is graft, of course, in connection with the tariff, but as a principal the pro-ective system has built up the industries of this country, and it is because of the great invasion by American industry to all parts of the world that you have had the rouble here which you are called together

fidence in the judgment of the plain, com-mon, simple people of the land, and I want to settle this question in the good old-fashioned way appointed by three institutions for the determination of public policles. Let us fight it out before the people. If we lose, let us abandon the attempt; and if we win let those who are skulking in the shadow of concealment retire to the places that are appropriate for cowards and traitors to the policies of our government.

(Cheers and continued applause.)
"If the decision of the people be for reciprocity there must then be no further fuggling with words, and the promise that is kept to the ear must not be broken to the hope. The gravity of the situation is manifest, and it is acknowledged upon all hands that we must meet it in one or two ways-retaliation or reciprocity.

The "Standpatters."

"The 'stand-patters' have raised the banner of the former, and we march to the music of the latter. (Applause.)

"Many people think that this question is confined to treaties with particular powers, but it is not so, for it can be accomplished through general tariffs as well as through special arrangements. Indeed, it can be truthfully said that with us, if attained in the near future, it must be attained through a general law by a revision of our schedule, for it has been made clear to the dullest mind that no trade treaty, however advantageous to the people of this country, can command two-thirds of the United States Senate. (Applause.)

involves always, invariably, whether attained in the one way or the other, some in our import duties, and here the trouble begins. It is useless to attempt to close our eyes to the obvious fact that the efforts to introduce reciprocity as an effective policy of the government have failed, because many well-intentioned intelli-gent people have believed and still believe that it means the destruction of the system of protection to which the great majority of the voters are firmly, and I hope enduringly, attached.
"You never would have been here but for

the fact that \$1,500,000,000 of American product have found their way into foreign countries within the past year. I believe in carrying out the letter and spirit of the Constitution; that reaches these questions by reciprocity. I do not believe you can do it by a double standard. That it precisely what you propose here, the double standard of tariff, which means simply a minimum tariff and nothing else."

Gov. Cummins' Address. Governor Cummins of Iowa was the next

speaker. He said in part: I do not pretend to be master of the subject that you have under consideration, but I do know something of the consequence of standing for that policy. I have on my political body some scars and some wounds received in the fight I have endeavored to carry on during the last few years. (Applause). Reciprocity has been damned

with faint praise and with faise friends long enough (Applause). The time has come to unmask so that the people may know who stand for and who stand against this doctrine. (Applause). The friends of reciprocity, the advocates of reciprocity have passed through years of depression and discouragement simply because it has been coddled in conventions and crucified in Congress. (Cheers). It has been eulogized in the abstract and condemned in the concrete. (Applause). And the hour has arrived in which it is fair to ask those who are hostile to the policy to

avow it; and I am gratified beyond measure that in the course of this struggle there appears to be some sign now that those who fight it will come out in the open. "I have been a constant advocate of the olicy of protection. It is nevertheless well known that I have not hesitated to criticise the schedules through which the policy

is at the present time carried into effect. Original Purpose of Tariff.

The protective tariff was not originally intended to exclude competition, but rather to create competition. No foreign nation could justly complain of this equalization, and, so far as I know, no nation has ever complained of such criterion for import duties. With scedules arranged with any fair regard for this definition of protection, reciprocity would be already secured, and retaliation would be a weapon with which punish any country that refused to deal fairly with us. At most we need treaties in very few instances to provide for unusual and extraordinary conditions.

"Our present schedules, however, are in the main intended to be prohibitive, if American products are sold at a fair and reasonable profit. It is only when, through combination or unusual demand, the home manufacturer lifts the price into the region of robbery that his foregn competitor can

Protection and Reciprocity.

There is no conflict and can be none between protection and reciprocity, if we abandon the selfish interest of a particular producer or class of producers, and ascend to the higher standpoint from which we may view the common welfare. The only justification for interference with absolute free trade is, first to provide a revenue, and, second, to diversify and increase the sential and just as beneficial to our producers to preserve and enlarge their mar-kets abroad as it is to preserve and en-

large their markets at home

A Protest From Washington. EELLINGHAM, Wash., August 17 .- The chamber of commerce, by unanimous vote, last night sent to the reciprocity conference now in session in Chicago an emphatic protest against any attempt to remove or modify the tariff on timber products.

PILGRIMS IN A PANIC. Two Policemen and a Woman in Poland Fatally Shot.

CZESTOCHOWA, Russian Polland, August 17.-Two policemen were killed and a woman fatally shot here today by an unknown man at the doors of the Church of the Virgin. A pligrimage was leaving the church after the celebration of mass when the assault on the policemen took

The pilgrims were thrown into a panic and a fearful crush ensued, in which many were injured.

Change of Station.

The military secretary is advised that the third squadron, 13th Cavalry (7 officers and 164 enlisted men), have left San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territry, for station.

Case Today.

ALL CASES LIKELY TO DEVELOP DISCUSSION AMONG POLICY HOLD-IN SIXTEEN DAYS.

All Other Inmates Probably to Be Vaccinated - Discovered Last Night.

Smallpox has broken out in the District jail. This statement emanated from the health office this morning, and with it the announcement that probably as many as 186 prisoners will be held under quarantine reaching the republican Congress that must | for the full period of sixteen days, within which time all medical authorities agree that any additional persons infected with the disease will have developed the telltale rash.

All last night and today the health office officials were busy perfecting the scheme of quarantine, and it is stated as likely that every one of the 450 inmates of the jail will be vaccinated.

Much of mystery surrounds the case of smallpox in question. The patient, Payton Sweet, a negro, fifty-four years old, is now in one of the wards at the Smallpox Hospital. His ailment was discovered to be smallpox shortly after 10 o'clock last night, and he was immediately removed to the

Sweet was admitted to the jail as a prisoner on July 10, 1905, and since that date he has been continuously confined there. At the time of his admission he was vaccinated, but when subsequent observation was made today it was found that the vaccination was not successful. He was taken sick last Friday with an attack of vomiting, and, at that time, received treatment from the hos pital steward. The case did not come under observation again until yesterday afternoon, when it was discovered that Sweet was broken out. The eruption had appeared, according to the statement made to the hospital steward by the patient, about a day or two ago, and was at first regarded by him as the result of mosquito bites: later it became apparent to the patient and to some of his fellow prisoners that it was due to some other cause. This, together with his general symptoms, seems to have led to the sending for the hospital steward and for the acting attending physician to the jail.

Origin Not Known.

Where, when or how Sweet came in contact with smallpox cannot be ascertained either by the health office or by the officials at the jail. During his period of incarceration, which has already been much longer than the period necessary for the incubation of any smallpox germs which he might have brought into the jail with him, Warden Harris declared this morning, Sweet has been visited by no one, nor during that time has he received any clothing or anything from the outside in which the in-

fection might have been carried.

Sweet acted as barber in the south wing of the jail, in which he was confined, but Warden Harris said this morning that it was inconceivable that Sweet could have contracted smallpox from any of the prisoners he shaved when none of them either. oners he shaved when none of them either before or since was discovered to be suffering from the dread disease

Sweet was assigned to cell No. 103, on the top floor of the south wing of the jail, and this cell, as well as every other part of the jail in which the negro was known to have been, have been disinfected. All told, in the south wing there are confined today 186 prisoners, and warden House today 186 prisoners, and Warden Harris, who declares that he would rather err on the side of overprecaution than otherwise, said of overprecaution than otherwise, said that he would be best satisfied to have that whole wing quarantined. One effect of this drastic order would be that not a few prisoners, whose terms end within the next few days, would be compelled to spend a somewhat longer time in jail. One order in this connection has been finally made namely, that each day been finally made, namely, that each day the names of all prisoners whose terms end within the ensuing twenty-four hours will be forwarded to the health office, and not one will be released from custody without the sanction of the health authorities.

May Never Be Known.

Because medical science has not yet been able to isolate the smallpox germ, the source of Sweet's infection will probably never be known. One theory was advanced this morning, and while it could neither be disputed nor affirmed, it involves such serireluctant to concede its plausibility. The idea suggested was that the smallpox germ which brought about Sweet's illness was carried into the jall on the wind from the Smallpox Hospital. The latter institution is not very far distant from the jail, and the breezes must at times blow over the hospital and thence into the jail. To absolutely demonstrate this theory, of course. it would be necessary to prove that the smallpox germ can be carried by the wind, but while this cannot be done, neither can it be proven that the germ cannot be transmitted from individual to individual through the agency of an air current. The Smallpox Hospital has not been long enough established in its new quarters to have, by its record, shown that it is a source of danger, but if analysis of the situation should determine such to be the case, it would mean that the "pest house" cent months and the result has been that would not be tolerated at a point where it constantly subjected between 400 and 500 wrongdoing that have been made, but they men and women to danger.

Any hypothesis other than this would be

gladly welcomed by every resident of the District who believes that the Smallpox Hospital, only recently completed, has been put in the place most suitable, and no effort will be spared to run to earth the source of the infection in the case of the negro Sweet. During the period when quarantine is in force at the District jail not one of the prisoners will be permitted to receive a vis-itor, Warden Harris declaring that he felt that this would be fair neither to the oners nor to the public. No services will be held on Sunday, as has been the weekly custom, and all prisoners consigned to jail by either the Police Court judges or the grand jury will be confined in the north wing, which is comparatively remote from the place where Sweet was quartered. Prisoners committed to jail today were confined in cells outside the section which is under quarantine.

TWELVE KILLED IN CAVE-IN.

Official Statement of Fatal Accident at Allentown Quarry.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., August 17 .- The officials of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company today made a statement to the effect that twelve workmen are known to have been killed in the cave-in at the company's quarry at Ormrod yesterday and that five were injured. Eleven bodies have been recovered. It is possible that additional quarrymen are buried under the limestone, and if this is the case the bodies may not be recovered for several weeks, as they are at the bottom of the pit, under thousands

The accident yesterday has already resuited in a demand for quarry inspectors. A few years ago the quarries in this vicinity were mere surface workings and entirely safe. Now many of them are deep and there is danger of slides from the

British Steamer Overdue. NEW YORK, August 17.-The British

steamer Athos, which sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, for this port on August 2, with a cargo of fruit, is about eight days overdue and insurance agents are beginning to inquire about her. The Athos was spoken by the steamer Watson August 3. spoken by the steamer Watson August 3, when about 125 miles north of San Salvador Island, in the Bahamas. She reported that the Athos' machinery was disabled. The heavy weather of the last few days has caused a feeling of alarm on her account. The Athos has a crew of twenty-eight men, mostly of Brooklyn.

Health Department Reports a President to Renew His Rec- Engineand One Coach Went Authorities Want Dalecarlia ommendation

ERS IN THIS CITY.

Questionable Methods Employed by Agents to Prevent Payment of Full Amount.

The announcement that the President will renew his recommendation for federal control of life insurance companies and will seek to have Congress place added safeguards about such companies, for the protection of policy-holders, has created considerable discussion among policy-holders of this city, as well as among representatives of the several insurance companies. Many policy-holders are inclined to think that while attention is being directed toward the manner in which the funds of insurance companies are invested, and methods that have been employed at times in depriving the policy-holders of the full amount of profits that should come to them, there is just as much need to have measures taken in order to give added assurance that policies will be paid when they become due without the urging of technical reasons why there should be a compromise on some ground that would never have standing in

Some Questionable Methods.

There are men who are quite familiar with the methods of insurance companies who declare that, in many more instances than the public is generally aware, widows or other beneficiaries of the insured have ob-stacles put in the way of the collection of the face of the policies, which result in compromises by deducting a portion of the amount to be paid them under threat of a law suit. It is understood that the highest class of life insurance companies do not resort to such methods, but at the same time men who are very familiar with the operations of life insurance companies say that the public would be amazed if it were to learn the reasons at times urged by agents for reducing the face value of the policies in making settlement. It is said that in but few cases would these reasons have any standing in court, but they are, nevertheless potent when presented to beneficiaries who have had but little business experience and whose needs require that policies should be

settled promptly.
Policy holders who have given this matter attention believe that it would be possible to effectually do away with that practice if such companies were required to make an annual statement concerning the payment of policies, showing the amount of the cies, with the amount paid, and stating in what cases and for what reasons proposi-tions to compromise have been made by insurance agents. Such a statement would, it s said, act as a great deterrent on companies inclined to pursue the course of cutting down policies on trifling technicalities or on mere pretexts.

Effect of Published Statements

Such published statements would result in nforming the man proposing to take out policies of the probability of having his beneficiaries held up with some sort of proposition to compromise. It is said this class of abuse has gone so far in some instances that policy holders have taken especial care that their beneficiaries shall be instructed to make no compromise on the face of the policy, and to permit no reduc-tion unless ordered by a court of law. But such cases, it is said, never go to court, as they are seldom based on any reason that would stand before such a tribunal. the threat of a suit is enough, it is declared, to persuade a very large proportion of the beneficiaries to accept a reduction of the face of policies.

Of course, where life insurance policies are a part of estates that are settled by executors with business experience such difficulties, it is said, are seldom met. But it is pointed out that in most cases such money passes directly in the hands of some

inexperienced beneficiary. It is believed that the best class of life insurance companies will be inclined to cooperate with those policy holders who wish to have this feature of governmental supervision added to such other features as have been suggested by Senator Dryden's bill, which will be introduced in the Senate early in the next session. They believe that by making public the nature of the deal-ings of various companies with the benehigh class companies and force those companies that resort to questionable methods to mend their ways or suffer loss of business. As it is it is said to be impossible for any policy holder to learn of the way policies are actually settled by companies except by such personal inquiry as would prove impracticable. Proper publicity would, it is declared, do more than any thing else to protect future beneficiaries.

Senator Dryden's Bill.

When Senator Dryden's bill comes before Congress next winter for discussion, as it sure to be the case, it is expected it will call forth very much greater interest than when it was introduced in the last session. The minds of a very large class of people have been directed toward such insurance abuses as have been developed during rehave also considered various abuses of power that some of the insurance companies are alleged to have exercised over into by the men who have carried on such investigations. They propose to be heard on the subject when the insurance bill introduced by Senator Dryden comes up for a hearing next winter.

CITRUS CROP PROSPECTS.

Estimates at Los Angeles Promise Record-Breaker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 17.-From recent estimates made of the citrus crop for next year indications point to a recordbreaker. That there will be upward of 35 .-000 carloads is certain, and the aggregate may reach 40,000 cars.

The current year ends October 31 with shipments that will total more than 30,000 cars, and the daily average now is about twenty carloads. If the estimates given prove correct the

crop next year will break the record by fully 5,000 cars, as the present season is doing by about 3,000 cars. Returns for the shipments this season show that the southern California fruit exchange will have dis tributed \$7,000,000 to growers for fruit shipped for its members. Close calculations upon the output for next season place the net amount that will come to the growers a about \$12,000,000.

WRECK ON N. AND W. BOAD. Conductor Slightly Injured - Many

Special Dispatch to The Star. SUFFOLK, Va., August 17.-A wreck occurred on the Norfolk and Western railway at 6 o'clock this morning at Zuni, Va., fifteen miles west of Suffolk. An arch bar under a coal car in an eastbound coal train broke, causing a wreck of ten cars, all loaded with coal. The cars are piled three or four high. The track is blocked and wrecking crews are at work clearing the wreckage.

James Morris, conductor, was slightly injured. The flagman and brakeman

SMALLPOX IN JAIL FOR FEDERAL CONTROL PLUNGED INTO RIVER FOR ITS RESTORATION

Reservoir in Use.

SCHEMEOFQUARANTINE AS TO LIFE INSURANCE NEAR PORTSMOUTH, VA., CHIEF SETTLING BASIN

OVER THE WESTERN BRANCH OF REQUEST FORWARDED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Many People Are Reported Killed and Commissioner Macfarland Believes District Should Have Control of En-Injured-Victims Were Excurtire Aqueduct System.

NORFOLK, Va., August 17.-A report just The important bearing of the elimination of the Dalecarlia reservoir from the system of water supply to the city upon he typhoid fever situation, as exclusively through an open draw near Bruces station, noted in The Star of yesterday, was indicated by the prompt action taken by local officials in an effort to have the reservoir thrown into use again without delay. Commissioner Macfarland brought to the points to Norfolk for a stay of today and attention of the Commissioners this morning the report that the Dalecarlia water reservoir has been for some months cut off from the Washington aqueduct through and the excursion train engine with system, for the purpose of being cleaned or repaired, and suggested that, in view of its importance as the chief settling basin in the Washington aqueduct system, the War Department, which has charge of the Washington aqueduct system, be asked officially for the facts and also to put the Dalecarlia reservoir in service as quickly as possible. feet of water. Every physician in the city of Portsmouth has been summoned to the scene. Many people are reported killed and service as quickly as possible. Accord-ingly Commissioner Macfarland was authorized to write to the Secretary of War to that effect, and the letter was dis-patched by special messenger to the War

Department.
Commissioner Macfarland said today that he earnestly hoped that the impor-tant functions of the reservoir, if interrupted, would be resumed immediately, in view of the statements in official reports of the officers in charge of the Washington aqueduct indicating that that reservoir removes over 60 per cent of the bacteria in the Potomac river wa-

District Should Control.

Commissioner Macfarland expressed the tope that Congress, at the coming seston, would transfer to the Commissioners the control of the entire Washington aqueduct system and the filtration plant. The Commissioners could then control the operation of the entire water supply system and would not be, as in the present instance, for example, while directing the distribution of the water, officially ignorant of what was being done in the aqueduct end of the system. It is evident that to have the direction of the en-To Retire and Vacancy Will Be Filled lire system in one set of hands instead of two would secure better results. Of course, under the Commissioners, as under the War Department, army en-gineer officers would be in immediate

charge.
It has been the desire of Commissioner Macfarland to see this transfer made ever since he came into office, but as it seemed desirable to have the filtration plant completed by the War Department, since it had been begun by it, before any such transfer of control should be made, best known and most popular officers in the he did not press it until last winter, when, with the approval of the Commissioners, he presented the proposition to the committees of Congress, first securing an indered a major generalcy by the President on condition that he would immediately re-tire, but he declined the promotion with thanks on the ground that he preferred to formal understanding that it would be agreeable to the War Department to have the transfer made. The proposition was received favorably by the committees, There is no such condition tion on it until next session, when the although the Commissioners asked no acattached to his prospective promotion in filtration plant should have been com-October next, and Gen. Weston will remain in active service up to the time of his pleted by the War Department and the ple time would be ripe for uniting the control of the supply and distribution system under the Commisioners. Gen. Weston was born in Kentucky and

Early Completion Promised.

served in a federal cavalry regiment from that state throughout the civil war. He became a second lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army in 1867, and served in the Superintendent William M. Gaines of the Washington aqueduct, whose office is in line until-1875, when he became a captain in the commissary and subsistence depart-Georgetown, at the end of the Pennsylvania He achieved great distinction in the avenue bridge over Rock creek, told a rep-Santiago campaign during the Spanishresentative of The Star this afternoon that American war, when he was chief commissary of Gen. Shafter's army. It was during the operations in Cuba that Gen. Weston became well known to the Presithe dredging operations in the Dalecarlia reservoir will be completed in a few days, and that the water will then be allowed to enter the reservoir and be purified by the additional sedimentation it affords, instead dent, who appreciated his capabilities.

Gen. Weston was appointed commissar;
general of the army in December, 1900. of being carried around in the by-conduit, as at present.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Gaines, 'the importance of the Dalecarlia reservoir in the water system of this city has been somewhat overestimated. It still plays an mportant part, but since the construction of the new distributing reservoir north of he city, over four miles of tunnel leading to it, the Dalecarlia does not effect over half of the purification accomplished in the system of subsiding reservoirs as it did before. The new reservoir has a capacity that equals that of the other two combired.

Danger Reduced.

This, it is plain to be seen, reduces the danger of the elimination of the Dalecarlia basin, but it is not believed to in any wise remove that danger completely.

In tustice to the War Department engineers, in charge of the water supply system of Washington, say those who are considering the matter, it should be understood that the dredging of the Dalecarlia reservoir appeared to them to be necessary. The question, it is said, is only whether the reservoir should have been put out of commission at this period of the year when the danger from typhoid fever

As to the presence of scum and stagnant water in the pond from which water has been draining back into the Dalecarlia reservoir, investigations will be made by the engineers in charge of the work. But It is pointed out that when the dredging ceases this drainage from bad water will no longer be necessary.

The Dalecarlia reservoir has practically

no stone walls around it, but has earthen banks. This allows the rains to wash sediment into the basin, and makes it more necessary to dredge the reservoir.

nominated by the Dutch government to FOUR NEW CASES

TYPHOID MAKES BUT A VERY SMALL JUMP.

Four new cases of typhoid fever were reported to the health office this morning, but after The Star's report of the situation closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, seventeen more cases of typhoid were brought to the attention of the health office, making a total of twenty-one new cases not previously mentioned in this paper. For the year, from January 1 to date, there have been 482 cases reported, 321 of that number since July 1, when the prevailing out-

break developed most seriously.

This latter phase of the situation, namely, the development of such a great number of cases in a short time and so early in the season, is taken as one of its most alarming features. Previous records of the health office show that over 14 per cent of the typhoid fever cases reported result fatally, or, to illustrate more graphically, there is an average of one death out of each seven cases. Since July 1 the cases reported have averaged within a very slight fraction of seven per day, the greater in-crease of the past few days, of course, making it almost certain that even this high average will be exceeded.

The natural death rate in typhoid fever, carried into this proportion, would seem to indicate that the lives which are fated to be sacrificed to this one cause must average one daily. Most of these fatalities must occur at about the same stated time from the period of incention of the time, from the period of inception of the disease, and so, too, a month or more after an outbreak of typhoid attains the dimensions of the present outbreak the number of recoveries show a marked in-

Altogether, yesterday there were eight recoveries and three deaths, two of the
deaths and one recovery being included in
yesterday's report. The number under
treatment for the disease this afternoon
was placed on the health office record at 258, an increase of thirteen over yesterday. he will be the next governor of the state, stant.

The Best Sherlock Holmes Stories.

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

The unparalleled success of the series of Sherlock Holmes stories printed recently in The Star has resulted in a call for further incidents in the career of this most entertaining of detectives. The Star has, therefore, arranged for a fresh series of ten stories that will be published in

The Sunday Star.

The stories are regarded as the best Sherlock Holmes Tales that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has ever written. The first tale in the new series will be printed in next Sunday's issue. It is entitled

The Adventure of the Speckled Band

This is one of the most ingenious poison = ing mysterles ever conceived. Like so many of the Holmes adventures, it is located in an old English country house, and the atmosphere of country life with which it is invested would alone make it a gem of literary art.

A few of the stories included in the series are as follows:

The Engineer's Thumb.

This adventure is marked by keen scientific insight that makes the remarkable performance of a band of remarkable criminals near London seem as real and matter of fact as though it were an actual occurrence reported in the news columns of a daily paper.

The Man With the Twisted Lip.

Both those who know London and those who do not will be impressed at a glance with the thorough detail of underground life that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has worked up in this story. The atmosphere of reality that he has given to this story of the other half is in itself a testimonial to the literary skill of the most painstaking worker in the realm of lit-

The Five Orange Pips.

Sir A. Conan Doyle has made this story of particular interest to Americans by making its motif the operations of the notorious Klu-Klux-Klan. The fashion in which the operations of this band of desperadoes is transferred to London is most plausible, and lends the charm of possibility to an otherwise complicated and almost incredible story.

The Blue Carbuncle.

Of all the queer stories of scientific deduction and character reading in which Sherlock Holmes has figured the adventure of the Blue Carbuncle is one of the most striking examples. The sangfroid of the great detective is admirably brought out, as well as his apt grasp of circumstances in dealing with the stubborn and stolid lower-class Londoner.

Read The Sunday Star

cases reported, and the number under treat-ment was 156. Health Officer Woodward this morning deprecated the seeming intention, indicated in certain semi-official statements, of lead-ing the public astray by implying that the

phoid fever were in many cases so nearly identical that one was frequently mistaken for the other. If it is to be intimated that the number of typhoid fever cases is really less than reported," he said, "on the theory that some of them are malaria, or the so-called

typho-malaria, then the number of malaria cases, which afterward prove to be typhoid fever, must be thrown into the balance. The consensus of opinion after a death eported with "typho-malaria" as the cause is that it was really a genuine case of ty-phoid. The deaths from malaria are very rare, while the death rate in typhoid fever

Under treatment in the hospitals of the city yesterday there were ninety-five patients suffering from typhoid fever, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding day. Today there were two less cases of the fever in the hospitals.

TYPHOID SPREADING IN GOTHAM. Manhattan Has 57 New Cases and

Brooklyn 91.

Typhoid fever is spreading in both Manhattan and Brooklyn, while in the Bronx, Queens and Richmond the number of cases is two small for consideration. Since Saturday noon fifty-seven new cases have appeared in Manhattan and ninety-one in Brooklyn. Of the new cases in Brooklyn twenty-seven are in the thirtieth ward-the Bath Beach district. Commissioner Darlington of the health department took a ride through Bath Beach on Tuesday, and satisfied himself that the reports he had received from his inspectors had not been in the least exaggerated. He said that he saw people bathing in the yellow fluid thrown out by the sewers. Hereafter a policeman will be stationed at the bathing houses in the neighborhoods

of the outlets of sewers. They will warn people away. He is going to do what he can to have the sewer and water supply extended as rapidly as possible, and to have the houses along sewers connected Replying to a letter printed in a New

York paper calling official attention to so-called swamp land and its contribution to the typhoid epidemic, Dr. Darlington said that the swamp had nothing to do with the that the swamp had nothing to do with the typhoid epidemic, that mosquitoes do not carry the germ of the disease, and that he did not know that files do, except for the report of the doctors who investigated the conditions that prevailed at Santiago, Cuba, at the time of the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Wood Pays His Respects. Mr. C. S. A. Wood of Portland, Ore called at the Interior Department and paid his respects to Acting Secretary Ryan this morning: Mr. Wood is one of the strong men of the republican party in Oregon, and it is generally believed that

" ************************ A year ago today there were only two if he does not care to succeed Senator cases reported, and the number under treat-

Postal Treaty Signed.

The Postoffice Department has been advised by the colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands that a postal convention between the United States and the Leeward Islands has been agreed to and signed

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued by Inspector Ashford today as follows: To Catharine Campbell, one two-story frame dwelling at 305 Nichols avenue northwest; architect and builder, Julius Roth; estimated cost, \$1,500.

story printing office at 10 13th street northwest; architect, F. H. Jackson; builder, Sol. Carn; estimated cost, \$1,350. To Lottie L. Burn, two two-story brick dwellings at 1203-05 E street northeast; architect, C. T. Rose; builder, James D.

To Crane Printing Company, one one-

Burn; estimated cost, \$5,000. To Mrs. A. A. McChesney, one two-story warehouse at 429 K street northwest; archi-tect, H. Blake; builder, Peter Ferringer; estimated cost, \$3,600. To J. C. Gibbons, one three-story brick

church at 1381 East Capitol street; architect, B. S. Sunman; builder, J. Scott; estimated cost, \$15,000. Records for Twenty-Four Hours.

The following were the readings of the thermometer and barometer at the weather bureau for the twenty-four hours beginning at 2 p.m. yesterday: Thermometer-August 16, 4 p.m., 73; 8

p.m., 68; 12 midnight, 65; August 17, 4 a.m., 62; 8 a.m., 64; 12 noon, 71; 2 p.m., 72. Maximum, 76, 11 p.m., August 16; mini-mum, 61, at 6 a.m., August 17. Barometer-August 16, 4 p.m., 29.84; 8 p.m., 29.91; 12 midnight, 29.96; August 1; 4 a.m., 30.01; 8 a.m., 30.10; noon, 30.11; 2 p.m., 30.11. Maximum temperature past

twenty-four hours, 76; a year ago, 78. Downtown Temperature. The temperature registered today by Affleck's standard thermometer was as fol-

lows: 9 a.m., 74; 12 noon, 83; 2 p.m., 85 To Inspect the Philippine Cable. Maj. Edgar Russel of the Signal Corps

in this city, has been ordered to New York to inspect the fire-control installations at Forts Hancock, Wadsworth and Hamilton, and also to inspect the Philippine cable in process of manufacture at Bayonne, N. J. On the the completion of these duties he will return to his proper station in this

Lieut. Reed Relieved.

T. Reed, United States army, retired, has been relieved from duty at Howe School, Lima, Ind., to take effect on the 33st in-

At his own request First Lieut, Hugh